

### PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) VARIABLE COLOR LIGHTING SYSTEM

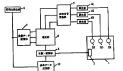
of each light source 2R, 2G, 2B are adjusted.

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(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a variable color lighting system, which is hard to receive the influence of dispersion of a part such as a color sensor and which can accurately obtains the desirable light color.

CONSTITUTION: When a desirable color temperature is set by a illumination light setting unit 6, the reference value for compensation quantity of dimming and the color temperature of each light source 2R, 2G, 2B corresponding to the command from the illumination light setting unit 6 are respectively output. The output reference value is compared with the real value signal output from a detecting unit 3, which is provided inside of a luminaire 1, by a comparing and computing unit 8, and the comparing and computing unit 8 informs the quantity of correction to a correcting unit 9. The correcting unit 9 received that command and corrects the quantity of dimming of each light source 2R, 2G, 2B output from a light quantity data memory unit 7. The corrected quantity of dimming is converted to the dimming signal by a dimming signal generating unit 5, and sent to dimmers 4R, 4G, 4B, and the optical output



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(57) Abstract

Objects of the Invention It aims at offering the adjustable color lighting system which can make hard to be influenced effect of dispersion in components, such as a color sensor, and can obtain a desired light color with a sufficient precision.

Elements of the Invention Setting out of the color temperature for which it asks in the illumination-light setting-out section 6 carries out the reference-value output of for each light sources 2R and 2G corresponding to the instruction from the illumination-light setting-out section 6, the amount of modulated light of 2B, and color temperature amendment, respectively from the quantity of light data storage section 7 and the criteria data storage section 10. The outputted reference value is compared by the actual measurement signal, and the comparison and operation part 8 which are outputted from the detecting element 3 installed in lighting fitting 1, and the amendment section 9 is told about how many comparison and operation part 8 should be amended. The amendment section 9 amends each light sources 2R and 2G and the amount of modulated light of 2B which were outputted from the quantity of light data storage section 7 in response to the instruction. The amended amount of modulated light will be changed into a modulated light signal by the modulated light signal generator 5, it will be sent to Dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B, and, as for each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B, an optical output will be adjusted.

### Claim(s)

Claim 1 The illumination-light setting-out section which performs light color setting out, and the quantity of light data storage section which has memorized the amount of modulated light corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section. The criteria data storage section which has memorized the rate of the original color component corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section. The detecting element which detects the rate of the color component of the light color by which color mixture was carried out, and the comparison and operation part which compare them in response to the output of a detecting element, and the data of the criteria data storage section. The amendment section which amends the amount of modulated light based on the result in a comparison and operation part, and the modulated light signal generator which generates a modulated light signal in response to the amount of modulated light amended in the amendment section, In the adjustable color lighting system possessing lighting fitting with which the dimmer which adjusts an optical output in response to the modulated light signal outputted from a modulated light signal generator, two or more light sources turned on in response to the electric power supply from a dimmer, and the light source are included, and the light of each light source is mixed The adjustable color lighting system characterized by irradiating the light of at least two or more kinds of light colors, taking the difference of the output signal of a detecting element, and the data value of the criteria data storage section, correcting by adding a changed part of the difference to a criteria data value, and amending a light color along with the corrected criteria data.

Claim 2 The adjustable color lighting system according to claim 1 characterized by adjusting the output signal of a detecting element, and the data value of the criteria data storage section so that it may become equal in one kind in the light color to irradiate.

Claim 3 Claim 1, the adjustable color lighting system of two publications which are characterized by carrying out by turning on the light source for criteria which installed correction of criteria data in the interior of lighting fitting.

Claim 4 Claims 1 and 2, the adjustable color lighting system of three publications which are characterized by having the means to which the scale factor of the output signal of a detecting element is made to change and output for every section of a setting-out light color.

Claim 5 Claims 1, 2, and 3, the adjustable color lighting system of four publications which are characterized by using the attaching position of a detecting element as the center section of the field which succeeds in the wearing direction and perpendicular of the light source as lighting fitting using lighting fitting equipped with a linear light source in parallel horizontally and mutually.

# **Detailed Description of the Invention**

# 0001

Industrial Application This invention relates to the adjustable color lighting system which carries out color mixture of two or more luminescent color, and makes the light color of the illumination light adjustable.

### 0002

Description of the Prior Art It considers changing a living environment by adjusting the color temperature of the illumination light conventionally. For example, even if it is the lighting of a white system, if a color temperature is adjusted according to atmospheric temperature, a feeling of \*\* and a feeling of \*\* will be obtained, and a living environment will improve. The adjustable color lighting system of a configuration as shown in drawing 15 is proposed for such an object. It consists of this adjustable color lighting system so that the light of red, green, the light sources 2R and 2G of three blue colors, and 2B may be

modulated by the control section 30. A control section 30 is equipped with each light sources 2R and 2G and the dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B which control the modulated light level of 2B, and each light sources 2R and 2G and the modulated light level of 2B are set up by the modulated light signal inputted into each dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B from the modulated light signal generator 5. Moreover, a modulated light signal is outputted based on the quantity of light data which set up the response relation between the color temperature of the lighting color obtained as color mixture with lighting fitting 1, and each light sources 2R and 2G and the modulated light level of 2B, and quantity of light data are stored in the quantity of light data storage section 7. Two or more sets of quantity of light data stored in the quantity of light data storage section 7 are chosen by operating the illumination-light setting-out section 6, and the quantity of light data corresponding to each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B are stored as 3 groups. That is, the quantity of light data corresponding to the color temperature are outputted by making the storing address of the quantity of light data storage section 7 correspond to a color temperature, and specifying the address corresponding to a desired color temperature. Therefore, what is necessary is just to constitute the illumination-light setting-out section 6 so that the address of the quantity of light data storage section 7 can be specified, and it is constituted by an up/down counter and the switch.

0003 By the way, quantity of light data are set up as follows. Namely, the light color (x0) and y0) and the quantity of light Y0 of the illumination light which are color mixture if the light colors of each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B are each (xr, yr) chromaticity coordinate, (xg, yg), and (xb, yb) and the quantity of lights of each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B are Yr, Yg, and Yb, respectively It is given by the degree type. x0 = (xrYr/yr + xgYg/yg + xbYb/yb)

/(Yr/vr+Ya/va+Yb/vb

y0 = (Yr + Yg + Yb)/(Yr/yr + Yg/yg + Yb/yb)

Y0 =Yr+Yg+Yb -- here, if the ratio of the quantity of light of each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B is changed, the light color of the illumination light obtained as color mixture is changeable, and if the quantity of light is changed where the ratio of the quantity of light of 2B is maintained, each light sources 2R and 2G and, the quantity of light of the illumination light is changeable. Therefore, quantity of light data are created according to the specification of the light color of the illumination light and the adjustable range of the quantity of light, the light sources 2R and 2G, and 2B etc.

0004 By the way, in the above-mentioned conventional example, the property change by dispersion, the perimeter environment, and the passage of time of the optical output of the light sources 2R and 2G and 2B and producing a gap to the set-up quantity of light for dispersion in the output characteristics of Dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B etc. further will be considered enough, and an illumination-light color will produce a gap to setting out at this time. A gap is lost to setting out, it considers as the approach to which a desired color temperature is made to output with a sufficient precision, and there are some which are shown in JP,5-205882,A as what amends a light color from the rate of the optical output of each light source in lighting fitting (refer to drawing 16). Explanation of this conventional example equipment of operation is given below.

0005 With this equipment, reading appearance of the light sources 2R and 2G corresponding to that set point and the modulated light data of 2B is carried out by setting up color mixture light. Now, the value of this modulated light data is set to Vsr, Vsq, and Vsb, respectively. The modulated light data Vsg of the modulated light data Vsr and G of R are inputted into a ratio circuit 11 among this modulated light data, and the modulated light data Vsq of the modulated light data Vsb and G of B are inputted into a ratio circuit 12. Thereby, the output of ratio circuits 11 and 12 serves as Vsb/Vsg and Vsr/Vsg, respectively. 0006 On the other hand, the quantity of light of each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B is detected by the quantity of light detecting elements 3R, 3G, and 3B, and is changed into the signals Vyr, Vyg, and Vyb suitable for performing a comparison-operation operation by the

signal transformation sections 31R, 31G, and 31B. The quantity of light detection value Vyr of light source 2R and the quantity of light detection value Vyg of light source 2G are inputted into a ratio circuit 13, and the quantity of light detection value Vyb of light source 2B and the quantity of light detection value Vyg of light source 2G are inputted into a ratio circuit 14. Thereby, the output of ratio circuits 13 and 14 serves as Vyr/Vyg.Vyb/Vyg, respectively.

**0007** Output Vsr/Vsg of a ratio circuit 12 and output Vyr/Vyg of a ratio circuit 13 are inputted into comparison-operation section 9a. Moreover, output Vsb/Vsg of a ratio circuit 11 and output Vyb/Vyg of a ratio circuit 14 are inputted into comparison-operation section 8b. For the comparison-operation sections 8a and 8b, it is constituted by the differential amplifying circuit and each output signal V01 and V02 is V01=a (Vyr/Vyg-Vsr/Vsg). V02=a(Vyb/Vyg-Vsb/Vsg)

Become, however it is a <=1. These signals V01 and V02 are inputted into the modulated light data correction section 15. As for the modulated light data Vsr and Vsb, amendment is added by this modulated light data correction section 15, and it is Vsr'=Vsr-a (Vyr/Vyg-Vsr/Vsq).

Vsb'=Vsb-a(Vvb/Vvq-Vsb/Vsq)

It becomes. The modulated light data which were able to add this amendment are outputted to the modulated light signal generators 5R, 5G, and 5B, and adjust the quantity of light of R, G, and B.

0008 A color sensor can also be used as what unified the quantity of light detecting elements 3R, 3G, and 3B in the conventional example of drawing 16. Next, a color sensor is explained. A color sensor can be divided roughly into the type of the vertical mold with which the group also used the thickness of a phrase and a SHIRINKON semi-conductor layer itself for the vertical mold for two photodiodes as a light filter, and the type of the horizontal type which put in order and incorporated the PN junction into one substrate, and formed the color filter on each photodiode into one substrate. Here. the latter type is explained.

0009 the red (R) who resembled three amorphous silicon photodiodes, respectively and corresponded on the same substrate at drawing 17 so that the type of this horizontal type might be shown — green — it is constituted as the color filter of (G) and blue (B) shows. In addition, for drawing 21, as for a silicon semi-conductor layer, and 23r, 23g and 23b, a rear-face electrode and 22 are a transparent electrode and 24 glass substrates. And on it, an infrared cut filter and an ultraviolet-rays cut-off filter are mounted, and he cuts infrared light and ultraviolet radiation, and is trying to have sensibility only in red, green, and blue.

**0010** When performing color temperature detection using such a color sensor, circultry as shown in drawing 18 is taken. Next, this circuit actuation is explained. the output (short-circuit current) of the color sensor 40 -- logarithmic amplifier 41 -- a logarithm -- it is amplified. The output of this logarithmic amplifier 41 is 1R, 1G, and 1B about the output current of the color sensor 40. It is as follows when it carries out. V0  $(R) = Vref-(kT/q) \ln(1R/10) -- (1) V0 (G) = Vref-(kT/q) \ln(1G/10) -- (2) V0 (B) = Vref-(kT/q) \ln(1B/10) -- (3) Vref : Reference voltage <math>(V)$ 

- k: Boltzmann's constant (1.38x10-23 J/K)
- T : absolute temperature (K)
- g: Electronic charge (1.60 x10-19 C)

I0 : reverse saturation current IR : In red, sensibility Output (short circuit) current IG of the photo detector which it has : Green sensibility Output (short circuit) current IB of the photo detector which it has : Output Vo of the color sensor 40 of output (short circuit) \*\*\*\*\*\* of the photo detector which has sensibility in blue (B), VO (G), and VO (G) and VI It is the differential amplifier OP1 about the differential amplifier of (R). Or OP4 If it uses and takes Power ratio IB / IG of the photo detector from which the two spectral sensitivity characteristics differ IG/IR The proportional outputs VO (B/G) and VO (G/R) are obtained. **0011** 

V0 B/G=R2 / R1 x V0 (G)-V0 (B) = R2/R1 x(kT/q) ln(IB/IG)+V1 -- (4) V0 G/R=R2 / R1 x V0 (G)-V0 (G) = R2/R1 x(kT/q) ln(IG/IR)+V2 -- (5)

In addition, V1 and V2 Variable resistors VR / VR and / 2 1 The \*\*\*\* amplifier OP2 adjusted, respectively and OP4 The electrical potential difference of a noninverting input edge is shown. In addition, inside C1 of drawing 18 Or C4 It is the external capacitor of logarithmic amplifier 41.

0012 Moreover, each lighting fitting 1-1 — There is a lighting system as shown in drawing 19 as an approach of suppressing a gap of the light color of a between. This equipment detects the light by which color mixture was carried out with lighting fitting 1-1 by the detecting element 3-1. A comparison and operation part 8-2 compare the output signal of the detecting element 3-2 which detected the light by which color mixture was carried out with the lighting fitting 1-2 which adjoins the detecting signal at that time, and quantity of light data are amended in the amendment section 9-1. It doubles with the light color of lighting fitting 1-2, and is lighting fitting 1-3 similarly. A light color amends its light color on the basis of the light color of lighting fitting into its next door as it doubles with lighting fitting 1-2.

**0013** In addition, the illumination-light setting-out section 6 of drawing 19 is for performing light color setting out, and the quantity of light data storage section 7 has memorized the amount of modulated light corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section 6. Modulated light signal generator 5-1 -- generates a modulated light signal in response to the amount of modulated light amended by amendment section 9-1 --, and dimmer 4R-1, 4G-1, and 4B-1 -- adjusts the optical output of light source 2R-1, 2G-1, and 2B -1 prepared in corresponding lighting-fitting 1-1 -- in response to the modulated light signal output of firm modulated light signal output of firm modulated light signal operator 5-1 --.

### 0014

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention However, in the case of equipment like the above-mentioned conventional example, it is a detecting element 1-1 like drawing 20 (a) by the effect of the short-circuit current of the color sensor 40, dispersion of color filters R, G, and B, and dispersion of the components of logarithmic amplifier 41 and others. -- Dispersion arises to an actual measurement signal. Then, even if it adjusts with the light of 3000K, with the light of 6500K, in a certain detecting element, it is recognized as 6200K, and is recognized as the signal of 7450K in another detecting element, and even when an actual measurement signal is adjusted so that it may become the same output by the radical of the light of a certain light color, if data processing is carried out as it is, the gap between setting out and between lighting fitting will arise, for example. (Refer to drawing 20 (b)) In addition, I in drawing 20 and RO show the actual measurement of a detecting element, and Ha shows criteria data, respectively.

0015 Although there is a method of adjusting the gain and the level electrical potential difference of a detecting element as an approach of suppressing dispersion in such an actual measurement signal, it is dramatically difficult to make the property of an actual measurement signal the same in this case. Moreover, although there is a method of selecting components, such as a color sensor, and stopping the dispersion width of face of an actual measurement signal, the cost rise accompanying lowering of the yield occurs even in this case, and it is not effective.

0016 It aims at offering the adjustable color lighting system which can make hard to be influenced effect of dispersion in components, such as a color sensor, and can obtain a desired light color with a sufficient precision by having been succeeded in this invention in view of the above-mentioned trouble, and the place which makes into the object correcting the property of a set point signal according to dispersion in the actual measurement signal of the detecting element which used the color sensor, and performing data processing in accordance with the corrected set point signal.

#### 0017

Means for Solving the Problem The illumination-light setting-out section which performs light color setting out in invention of claim 1, and the quantity of light data storage section which has memorized the amount of modulated light corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section, The criteria data storage section which has memorized the rate of the original color component corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section. The detecting element which detects the rate of the color component of the light color by which color mixture was carried out, and the comparison and operation part which compare them in response to the output of a detecting element, and the data of the criteria data storage section. The amendment section which amends the amount of modulated light based on the result in a comparison and operation part, and the modulated light signal generator which generates a modulated light signal in response to the amount of modulated light amended in the amendment section, In the adjustable color lighting system possessing lighting fitting with which the dimmer which adjusts an optical output in response to the modulated light signal outputted from a modulated light signal generator. two or more light sources turned on in response to the electric power supply from a dimmer, and the light source are included, and the light of each light source is mixed The light of at least two or more kinds of light colors is irradiated, the difference of the output signal of a detecting element and the data value of the criteria data storage section is taken, it corrects by adding a changed part of the difference to a criteria data value, and a light color is amended along with the corrected criteria data.

0018 In one kind in the light color to irradiate, invention of claim 2 adjusts the output signal of a detecting element, and the data value of the criteria data storage section so that it may become equal. In invention of claim 3, it carries out by turning on the light source for criteria which installed correction of criteria data in the interior of lighting fitting. In invention of claim 4, it has the means to which the scale factor of the output signal of a detecting element is made to change and output for every section of a setting-out light color. \*\*\*\*\*\*\* can be carried out.

0019 Let the attaching position of a detecting element be the center section of the field which makes the wearing direction and perpendicular of the light source as lighting fitting using lighting fitting equipped with a linear light source in parallel horizontally and mutually in invention of claim 5.

### 0020

Function The illumination-light setting-out section which performs light color setting out according to invention of claim 1, and the quantity of light data storage section which has memorized the amount of modulated light corresponding to setting out of the illuminationlight setting-out section. The criteria data storage section which has memorized the rate of the original color component corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light settingout section, The detecting element which detects the rate of the color component of the light color by which color mixture was carried out, and the comparison and operation part which compare them in response to the output of a detecting element, and the data of the criteria data storage section. The amendment section which amends the amount of modulated light based on the result in a comparison and operation part, and the modulated light signal generator which generates a modulated light signal in response to the amount of modulated light amended in the amendment section, In the adjustable color lighting system possessing lighting fitting with which the dimmer which adjusts an optical output in response to the modulated light signal outputted from a modulated light signal generator. two or more light sources turned on in response to the electric power supply from a dimmer, and the light source are included, and the light of each light source is mixed Irradiate the light of at least two or more kinds of light colors, and the difference of the output signal of a detecting element and the data value of the criteria data storage section is taken. Since it corrects by adding a changed part of the difference to a criteria data value and a light color is amended along with the corrected criteria data, a gap of the light color of lighting fitting by dispersion in the actual measurement signal of a detecting element can be controlled, and a desired light color can be obtained with a sufficient precision. 0021 According to invention of claim 2, by one kind in the light color to irradiate, since the output signal of a detecting element and the data value of the criteria data storage section were adjusted so that it might become equal, count which brings the change property of criteria data close to an actual measurement signal property can be simplified. Since it carries out by turning on the light source for criteria which installed correction of criteria data in the interior of a luminaire according to invention of claim 3, criteria data can be corrected at any time, a gap of the light color by long-term aging of the actual measurement signal of a detecting element can be controlled, and the light of the color temperature of high degree of accuracy can be obtained over a long time. 0022 Since it has the means to which the scale factor of the output signal of a detecting element is made to change and output for every section of a setting-out light color according to invention of claim 4, it becomes easy to carry out a comparison and an operation, and change of a fine color temperature can be carried out. Since the attaching position of a detecting element was used as the center section of the field which makes the wearing direction and perpendicular of the light source using lighting fitting equipped with a linear light source in parallel horizontally and mutually according to invention of claim 5, the same actual measurement signal as the color mixture condition besides lighting fitting can be acquired.

# 0023

Example An example explains this invention below.

(Example 1) The block diagram of this example is shown in drawing 1. With this example equipment, setting out of the color temperature for which it asks in the illumination-light setting-out section 6 carries out the reference-value output of for each light sources 2R and 2G corresponding to the instruction from the illumination-light setting-out section 6, the amount of modulated light of 2B and color temperature amendment , respectively from the quantity of light data storage section 7 and the criteria data storage section 11. The outputted reference value is compared by the actual measurement signal, and the comparison and operation part 8 which are outputted from the detecting element 3 installed in lighting fitting 1, and the amendment section 9 is told about how many comparison and operation part 8 should be amended. In the amendment section 9, each light sources 2R and 2G and the amount of modulated light of 2B which were outputted from the quantity of light data storage section 7 in response to the instruction are amended. The amended amount of modulated light is changed into a modulated light signal by the modulated light signal generator 5, and is sent to Dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B. By this modulated light signal, as for each light sources 2R and 2G and 2B, an optical output is adjusted, within lighting fitting 1, color mixture of that light is carried out, and it is irradiated.

0024 Drawing 2 shows the block diagram and flow chart of equipment which correct the above-mentioned criteria data storage section 11 to drawing 2 and drawing 3, respectively. Actuation of the equipment of drawing 2 is explained below. If the carbon button test "1" Becoming is pushed, a controller 50 will connect with the direction of light source 17a, and a switch 18 will connect light source 17a to the burning circuit 55 by it. Therefore, from light source 17a used as a criterion, the light of the light color which becomes color temperature TC1 is irradiated by the detecting element 3.

0025 moreover, the criteria data (initial value) storage section 101 which has memorized the initial value of a reference signal \*\*\*\* -- the address at the time of a color temperature TC 1 directs from a controller 50 -- having -- the criteria data (initial value) storage section 101 from -- the initial value Vn1 and the actual measurement signal V1 of a reference signal at the time Difference deltaVn1 The address value at that time is memorized by a signal difference and the address storage section 52. color temperature / TC 1

0026 Next, if the carbon button test "2" Becoming is pushed, a controller 50 will connect

with the direction of light source 17b used as a criterion, and a switch 18 will connect light source 17b to the burning circuit 55 by it. And from light source 17b, the light of the light color which becomes color temperature TC2 is irradiated by the detecting element 3. moreover, the criteria data (initial value) storage section 101 \*\*\*\* -- initial value Vn2 of the reference signal at the time of a controller 50 to the color temperature TC 2 It is outputted. At this time, it is the actual measurement signal V2 from a detecting element 3. It is outputted, it sets to a comparator 51 and is the initial value Vn2 of a reference signal. Actual measurement signal V2 It is compared. Reference signal Vn2 in a color temperature TC 2 Actual measurement signal V2 Difference deltaVn2 The address value at that time is memorized by a signal difference and the address storage section 52. Difference deltaVn1 of address spacing between color temperatures TC TC1-2, and the reference signal and actual measurement signal between color temperatures TC TC1 and 2, and deltaVn2 From a change degree, a changed part of the signal per address 1 step is calculated by operation part 53, and the controller 50 -- for example, data -- correction -- change part deltaVn of a reference signal in / on an adder unit 54 and / when a carbon button is pushed / each address n -- the initial value of a reference signal -- adding -- the result -- the criteria data (adjusted value) storage section 102 It memorizes and a reference signal is corrected. The formula of the reference signal correction at this time becomes like each equation of (6) and (7). (Refer to drawing 4)

Vn=delta Vn1+(deltaVn2-deltaVn1) x(n-n1)/(n2-n1) -- (6)

Vn'= Vn+delta Vn -- (7)

Vn'; Correction reference signal

Vn : Initial reference signal

value n1 Difference deltaVn2 of the actual measurement signal at the time, and an initial reference signal; Address value n2 The difference n of the actual measurement signal at the time, and an initial reference signal; Address value n1; The address value n2 at the time of a color temperature TC 1; If this example is used in two kinds of detecting elements from which a property is different as the address value at the time of a color temperature TC 2, TC1=3000K for example, , and TC2=5000K, the property of a reference signal will be corrected to the thing very near the property of each detecting element. If a color temperature is amended in the adjustable color lighting system shown in drawing 1 based on this reference signal, the gap with the lighting-fitting compound color gap and setting out by the difference in the property of a detecting element can be suppressed. (Refer to drawing 5 (a) and (b)) In addition, among drawing 5 (a) and (b), the criteria data before correction and RO show the output characteristics which are not adjusted of each detecting element, and, as for Ha, I shows the criteria data after correction. 0027 (Example 2) The block diagram and flow chart of this example are shown in drawing 6 and drawing 7. This example is the actual measurement signal V1, when the light of a color temperature TC 1 is irradiated first at a detecting element 3. Reference signal Vn1 After clearing up adjustment of a level electrical potential difference by the detecting-element 3 side so that it may become, in the point of correcting a reference signal, it differs from an example 1. Actuation of this example is explained below.

deltaVn; adjusted value deltaVn1 of the reference signal at address value n:00; address

0028 first -- a controller 50 -- for example, -- a test -- if a carbon button is pushed -- a switch 18 -- turning on -- the color temperature TC 2 from light source 17b -- the light of a light color is irradiated by the detecting element 3. moreover, the criteria data (initial value) storage section 101 \*\*\*\* -- initial value Vn2 of the reference signal at the time of a controller 50 to the color temperature TC 2 It is outputted. At this time, it is the actual measurement signal V2 from a detecting element 3. It is outputted, it sets to a comparator 51 and is the initial value Vn2 of a reference signal. Difference deltaVn2 The address value at that time is memorized by a signal difference and the address storage section 52. Difference deltaVn2 of address spacing between color temperatures TC TC1-2, and the reference signal and actual measurement signal in a color temperature TC 2 From a change

degree, a changed part of the signal per address 1 step is calculated by operation part 53. and the controller 50 -- for example, data -- correction -- if a carbon button is pushed, in an adder unit 54, change part deltaVn of the reference signal in each address n is added to the initial value of a reference signal, and the formula of reference signal correction of the result will become like each equation of (8) and (9), and will become easy rather than the time of an example 1. (Refer to drawing 8)

delta Vn=delta Vn2 x(n-n1)/(n2-n1) -- (8)

Vn'= Vn+delta Vn -- (9)

Vn'; Correction reference signal

Vn : Initial reference signal

deltaVn2; address value n2 Difference deltaVn of the actual measurement signal at the time, and an initial reference signal; The adjusted value n of the reference signal at address value n:00; Address value n1; The address value n2 at the time of a color temperature TC 1; If this example is used in two kinds of detecting elements from which a property is different as the address value at the time of a color temperature TC 2, TC1=3000K for example, and TC2=5000K Like an example 1, the property of a reference signal is corrected to the thing very near the property of each detecting element, and can suppress a lighting-fitting compound color gap and the gap with setting out. (Refer to drawing 9 (a) and (b)) In addition, among drawing 9 (a) and (b), the criteria data before correction and RO show the output characteristics which are not adjusted of each detecting element, and, as for Ha, I shows the criteria data after correction.

**0029** (Example 3) The block diagram of this example is shown in drawing 10 . This example possesses the sources 17a and 17b of a standard illuminant for correcting a reference signal into lighting 1, and when correcting a reference signal between a comparison and operation part 8, and the amendment section 9, it differs from an example 1 and an example 2 in the point of providing the switch 56 with which connection is cut. In addition, the light sources 13a and 13b for correction have the light of a color temperature TC 1 and the light color which becomes TC2, respectively.

0030 Next, actuation of this example is explained. If the key which it test a test "1" and "2" Comes to set in the illumination-light settling-out section 6 is pressed, a switch 18 will change to the light source 13for correction a, and 13b side, and switches 56 and 57 will move in the direction which intercepts each connection simultaneously. And the reference signal explained in the example 1 is corrected. In the illumination-light settling-out section 6, if a color temperature is set up, a switch 14 intercepts connection, and switches 56 and 57 will make re-connection and it will start amendment of a color temperature. In addition, it is made for a switch 57 not to make the light sources 2R and 2G and 2B turn on, and the power source of Dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B may be intercepted, or the output of the amendment section 9 may be made for the optical output of the light sources 2R and 2G and 2B turn on, and the power source of Dimmers 4R, 4G, and 4B may be intercepted, or the output of the amendment section 9 may be made for the optical output of the light sources 2R and 2G and 2B to become zero.

0031 Even if it installs lighting fitting 1 and most time amount passes by this example also after installing lighting fitting 1 and, a reference signal can be corrected at any time and the light of the color temperature of high degree of accuracy can be obtained over a long period of time.

(Example 4) The block diagram of this example is shown in drawing 11. This example is different from an example 1 in the point through the scale-factor change section 58 to which the level of the actual measurement signal which a detecting element 3 outputs according to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section 6 between a detecting element 3, and a comparison and operation part 8 is changed.

0032 The scale-factor change section 21 can consist of an operational amplifier and resistance like drawing 12. Next, actuation of the scale-factor change section 58 of drawing 11 is explained. When a light color is first set up in the illumination-light setting-out section 6, it responds to the setting out and they are the switch groups SW11 and SW12. -- SW1n, and SW21, SW22 -- SW2n turns on and turns off, a switch group -- changing -- in the and SW21, SW22 -- SW2n turns on and turns off, a switch group -- changing -- in the switch switch

switch group SW11 and SW12 --SW1n, noninverting magnification of the actual measurement signal is carried out from a detecting element 3 -- having -- the switch group SW21 and SW22 --SW2n -- setting -- the degree of the level of a signal -- power source E1 It is carried out using --. In this way, even when enlarging change of the \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* actual measurement signal of daylight color 6500K neighborhood, while the processed actual measurement signal can expand change of an actual measurement signal and a comparison and an operation become easy to carry out it like when enlarging change of an actual measurement signal about the light color of the electric bulb color 3000K neighborhood at the time of n= 3 drawing 13 (a), the change of a fine color temperature of it is attained.

0033 (Example 5) This example is related with the installation location of a detecting element 3. The light sources 2R and 2G and 2B which are a linear light source are attached to lighting fitting 1 for parallel horizontally and mutually. And the detecting element 3 is attached in the light sources 2R and 2G of a luminaire 1, and the center section of the field which makes the wearing direction and perpendicular of 2B in order for balance to improve the direct solar radiation of the color mixture color in a luminaire 1 and the light sources 2R and 2G, and 2B incidence to a detecting element 3.

0034 When the actual measurement signal which it \*\* and the detecting element 3 within lighting fitting 1 outputs becomes the same output as the case where the light color outputted from lighting fitting 1 is detected, setting out of a reference signal value becomes easy and lighting fitting 1 is seen outside, it becomes possible to attach in the location which is not conspicuous. In the above example, any are sufficient as a fluorescent lamp, an incandescent lamp, etc., and the negative charge force and any configuration of the class of light source are also good at an example 1 thru/or 4.

035 In an example 5, it cannot be overemphasized that the thing using what arranges the point light source to a line and constitutes a linear light source as a whole as a linear light source is also contained, and a U tube and the lamp called the so-called twin mold with which two or more connection of the concurrent shell was carried out are also contained, in short -- one -- be -- plurality -- be -- what consisted of the light sources or the light source groups which irradiate light at a line is included. Moreover, the light color of the light source can attain an adjustable color, as long as red, green, and not only blue but an electric bulb color and a white lamp are sufficient as it, and what equipped the white lamp with the light filter is sufficient as it. It cannot be overemphasized that any LGTs, such as four LGTs and five LGTs, are furthermore sufficient also as the number of the light sources. Moreover, as long as the class of light color which irradiates at the time of reference signal correction is two or more LGTs, any LGT is sufficient as it, and it should just use the reference signal correction in this invention in the color temperature section.

### 0036

Effect of the Invention The illumination-light setting-out section in which invention of claim 1 performs light color setting out, and the quantity of light data storage section which has memorized the amount of modulated light corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section, The criteria data storage section which has memorized the rate of the original color component corresponding to setting out of the illumination-light setting-out section, The detecting element which detects the rate of the color component of the light color by which color mixture was carried out, and the comparison and operation part which compare them in response to the output of a detecting element, and the data of the criteria data storage section, The amendment section which amends the amount of modulated light based on the result in a comparison and operation part, and the modulated light signal generator which generates a modulated light signal in response to the amount of modulated light amended in the amendment section, In the adjustable color lighting system possessing lighting fitting with which the dimmer which adjusts an optical output in response to the modulated light signal outputted from a modulated light signal generator, who or more light sources turned on in response to the electric power supply from a

dimmer, and the light source are included, and the light of each light source is mixed Irradiate the light of at least two or more kinds of light colors, and the difference of the output signal of a detecting element and the data value of the criteria data storage section is taken. Since it corrects by adding a changed part of the difference to a criteria data value and a light color is amended along with the corrected criteria data, a gap of the light color of lighting fitting by dispersion in the actual measurement signal of a detecting element is controlled, and it is effective in the ability to obtain a desired light color with a sufficient precision.

0037 By one kind in the light color to irradiate, since invention of claim 2 adjusted the output signal of a detecting element, and the data value of the criteria data storage section so that it might become equal, it is effective in the ability to simplify count which brings the change property of criteria data close to an actual measurement signal property. Since invention of claim 3 is performed by turning on the light source for criteria which installed correction of criteria data in the interior of a luminalire, it can correct criteria data at any time, can control a gap of the light color by long-term aging of the actual measurement signal of a detecting element, and is effective in the ability to obtain the light of the color temperature of high degree of accuracy over a long time.

0038 Since invention of claim 4 is equipped with the means to which the scale factor of the output signal of a detecting element is made to change and output for every section of a setting-out light color, it is effective in becoming easy to carry out a comparison and an operation, and being able to carry out change of a fine color temperature. Since invention of claim 5 used the attaching position of a detecting element as the center section of the field which makes the wearing direction and perpendicular of the light source using lighting fitting equipped with a linear light source in parallel horizontally and mutually, it is effective in the ability to acquire the same actual measurement signal as the color mixture condition besides lighting fitting.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

**Drawing 1** It is the block diagram of the whole adjustable color lighting system of the example 1 of this invention.

**Drawing 2** It is the block diagram of the equipment which corrects a reference signal same as the above.

**Drawing 3** It is a flow chart for corrective action explanation of a reference signal same as the above.

 $\label{lem:constraints} \textbf{Drawing 4} \ \text{It is the graph which shows the method of correction of a reference signal same as the above. }$ 

**Drawing 5** It is the graph which shows change of the property of a reference signal same as the above.

**Drawing 6** It is the block diagram of the equipment which corrects the reference signal of the example 2 of this invention.

**Drawing 7** It is a flow chart for corrective action explanation of a reference signal same as the above.

**Drawing 8** It is the graph which shows the method of correction of a reference signal same as the above.

**Drawing 9** It is the graph which shows change of the property of a reference signal same as the above.

**Drawing 10** It is the block diagram of the whole adjustable color lighting system of the example 3 of this invention.

**Drawing 11** It is the block diagram of the whole adjustable color lighting system of the example 4 of this invention.

Drawing 12 It is the concrete circuit diagram of a scale-factor converter same as the

## above.

**Drawing 13** It is the graph which shows change of an actual measurement signal property same as the above.

**Drawing 14** It is structural drawing showing the attaching position of the detecting element in the example 5 of this invention.

Drawing 15 It is the block diagram of the 1st conventional example.

Drawing 16 It is the block diagram of the 2nd conventional example.

**Drawing 17** It is the structure explanatory view of a color sensor.

Drawing 18 It is the circuit diagram of a detecting element using a color sensor.

Drawing 19 It is the block diagram of the 3rd conventional example.

**Drawing 20** It is the graph which shows dispersion in the actual measurement signal of a detecting element.

## **Description of Notations**

- 1 Lighting Fitting
- 2R, 2G, 2B Light source
- 3 Detecting Element
- 4R, 4G, 4B Dimmer
- 5 Modulated Light Signal Converter
- 6 Illumination-Light Setting-Out Section
- 7 Quantity of Light Data Storage Section
- 8 Comparison and Operation Part
- 9 Amendment Section
- 10 Criteria Data Storage Section

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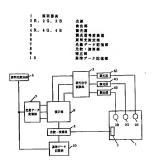
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### (54) 【発明の名称】 可変色照明装置

#### (57) 【要約】

[目的] カラーセンサ等の部品のばらつきの影響を受け にくくし、所望の光色を精度よく得ることのできる可変 色照明装置を提供することを目的とする。

「構定」照明光設定部6で所留する色温度の表定を行う と、光量データ配億部7 及び基準データ配億部1 0から は、大年限明光設定部6からの命令に対応した各分額2 R、2 G、2 B の調光量及び色温度補正のための基準値 出力される。出力された基準値は照明現具1内に設置さ れた機制部3から出力されを実施信号と比較、電影 8 で比較され、比較・演算部8 はどのくらい補正すれば 良いかを補正部9に知らせる。補正部9はその命令を受 けて光量データ配億部7から出力された各光源2 R、2 G、2 B の調光最を補正している。補正された飛光器2 R、2 G、2 B の調光最を補正している。補正された飛光器2 R、2 は満光層4 R、4 B に送られ、高光器4 R、4 4 R B に送られ、各光源2 R、2 G、2 B は光出力 が顕整されることになる。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光色設定を行う照明光設定部と、照明光設 定部の設定に対応した調光量を記憶している光量データ 記憶部と、照明光設定部の設定に対応した本来の色成分 の割合を記憶している基準データ記憶部と、混色された 光色の色成分の割合を検出する検出部と、検出部の出力 と基準データ記憶部のデータを受けてそれらを比較する 比較・演算部と、比較・演算部での結果をもとに調光量 を補正する補正部と、補正部で補正された調光量を受け て調光信号を発生する調光信号発生部と、調光信号発生 10 部から出力される調光信号を受けて光出力を調節する調 光器と、調光器からの電力供給を受けて点灯する複数個 の光源と、光源を包含し各光源の光を混合させる照明器 具を具備する可変色照明装置において、少なくとも2種 類以上の光色の光を照射して、検出部の出力信号と基準 データ記憶部のデータ値との差をとり、その差の変化分 を基準データ値に上乗せして修正を行い、その修正され た基準データに沿って光色の補正を行うことを特徴とす る可変色照明装置。

I

【請求項2】 照射する光色のうち1種類では、検出部の 20 出力信号と基準データ記憶部のデータ値とを等しくなる ように調整したことを特徴とする請求項1記載の可変色 照明装置。

[請求項3] 基準データの修正を、照明器具の内部に設 置した標準用光源を点灯して行うことを特徴とする請求 項1、2記載の可変色照明装置。

【請求項4】設定光色の区間毎に検出部の出力信号の倍 率を変えて出力させる手段を備えていることを特徴とす る請求項1、2、3記載の可変色照明装置。

いに並行に装着される脳明器具を用い、検出部の取付位 置を光源の装着方向と垂直を為す面の中央部としたこと を特徴とする請求項1、2、3、4記載の可変色照明装

### [発明の詳細な説明]

[0 0 0 1]

[産業上の利用分野] 本発明は、複数の発光色を混色し て照明光の光色を可変とする可変色照明装置に関するも のである。

### [0002]

「従来の技術」従来より、照明光の色温度を調節するこ とによって生活環境を変化させることが考えられてい る。例えば白色系の照明であっても、気温に応じて色温 度を調節すれば涼感や暖感が得られることになり、生活 環境が向上するものである。このような目的のため、図 15に示すような構成の可変色照明装置が提案されてい る。この可変色照明装置では、赤、緑、青の3色の光源 2R. 2G. 2Bを制御部30によって調光するように 構成される。制御部30は、各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの 調光レベルを制御する調光器4R、4G、4Bを備え、

各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの調光レベルは、調光信号発生 部5から各調光器4R、4G、4Bに入力される調光信 号により設定される。また、調光信号は照明器具1によ り混色として得られる照明色の色温度と各光源2R,2 G. 2Bの調光レベルとの対応関係を設定した光量デー 夕に基づいて出力されるのであって、光量データは光量 データ記憶部7に格納されている。光量データ記憶部7 に格納されている複数組の光量データは照明光設定部6 を操作することによって選択され、各光源2R, 2G, 2 Bに対応する光量データが3つ組として格納されてい る。 すなわち光量データ記憶部7の格納アドレスを色温 度に対応させ、所望の色温度に対応したアドレスを指定 することにより、その色温度に対応する光量データが出 力されるようになっている。従って、照明光設定部6 は、光量データ記憶部7のアドレスを指定できるように 構成すれば良いのであって、アップ/ダウンカウンタ及 びスイッチによって構成される。

【0003】ところで、光量データは以下のように設定 される。即ち、各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの光色が色度座 標夫々 (x r. v r), (x g. v g), (x b. v b) であり、月つ各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの光量が夫々 Yr. Yg. Yhであるとすれば、混色である照明光の 光色 (xo, yo) と光量 Yoは、次式で与えられる。  $x_0 = (xrYr/yr+xgYg/yg+xbYb/$ vb)

/ (Yr/yr+Yg/yg+Yb/yb)  $v_0 = (Yr + Yg + Yb) / (Yr/vr + Yg/v$ g+Yb/vb)

 $Y_0 = Yr + Yg + Yb$ 

【請求項5】 照明器具として、線状光源を水平に且つ互 30 ここで、各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの光量の比率を変化さ せれば混色として得られる照明光の光色を変えることが でき、また各光源2R、2G、2Bの光量の比率を保っ た状態で光量を変化させれば照明光の光量を変えること ができるのである。従って、照明光の光色及び光量の可 変範囲、光源2R, 2G, 2Bの仕様などに応じて光量 データが作成されるのである。

> [0004] ところで、上記従来例では、光源2R, 2 G、2Bの光出力のばらつき、周囲環境及び経時による 特性変化、更に調光器 4 R, 4 G, 4 B の出力特性のば 40 らつき等のために、設定した光量に対してずれを生じる ことが十分考えられ、この時、照明光色は設定に対して ずれを生じてしまう。設定に対してずれをなくし、所望 の色温度を結束良く出力させる方法として、 昭明緊急内 の各光源の光出力の割合から光色を補正するものとして は特別平5-205882号公報に示されるものがある (図16参照)。以下この従来例装置の動作説明をす

> 【0005】この装置では、混色光を設定することによ って、その設定値に対応した光源2R, 2G, 2Bの調 50 光データが読み出される。今、この調光データの値を夫

々Vsr、Vsg、Vsbとする。この調光データのう ち、Rの間光デタVsrとGの間光データVsgが割算 回路11へ入力され、Bの調光データVsbとGの調光 データVsgが割算回路12へ入力される。これによ り、割算回路11,12の出力は夫々Vsb/Vsg, Vsr/Vsgとなる。

[0006] 一方、各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの光量は、 光量検出部3R. 3G. 3Bによって検出され、信号変 換部31R, 31G, 31Bにより比較演算演算を行う のに適した信号Vvr. Vvg. Vvbに変換される。 光源2Rの光量検出値Vvrと光源2Gの光量検出値V ygは割算回路13へ、光源2Bの光量検出値Vybと 光源20の光量検出値V v g は割算回路14へ入力され る。これにより割算回路13,14の出力は夫々Vyェ /Vyg. Vyb/Vygとなる。

【0007】割算回路12の出力Vsr/Vsgと割算 回路13の出力Vvr/Vvgは、比較演算部9aへ入 カされる。また割算回路11の出力Vsb/Vsgと割 算回路14の出力Vyb/Vygは、比較演算部8bへ 入力される。比較演算部8a、8bは差動増幅回路によ 20 3bは透明電極、24はガラス基板である。そしてその って構成されており、夫々の出力信号Vol, Volは、

$$V_{01} = a (Vyr/Vyg-Vsr/Vsg)$$

 $V_{02} = a (V v b / V v g - V s b / V s g)$ 

となる、但しa≤1である。これらの信号Vo1, Vo2は 調光データ補正部15に入力される。この調光データ補 正部15により、調光データVsr, Vsbは補正が加 えられ、

Vsr' = Vsr - a (Vyr/Vyg - Vsr/Vs

Vsb'=Vsb-a (Vyb/Vyg-Vsb/Vs\*30 うになる

 $V_0$  (R) =  $Vref - (kT/q) ln (Ir/I_0)$ 

$$V_0$$
 (G) = Vref - (kT/q) 1 n (I<sub>0</sub>/I<sub>0</sub>) ... (2)

 $V_0$  (B) =  $V_{ref}$  - (kT/q) ln (I<sub>8</sub> / I<sub>0</sub>)

Vref : 基準電圧 (V) k :ボルツマン定数 (1.38×10-23 J/K)

T : 絶対温度 (K) q : 電子の電荷 (1.6 % × 10-19 C)

I 。: 逆方向飽和電流

I : :赤に感度を持つ受光素子の出力 (短絡) 電流

I 。:緑に感度を持つ受光素子の出力 (短絡) 電流

$$V_0$$
 (B/G) =  $R_2$  / $R_1$  × [ $V_0$  (G) - $V_0$  (B) ]

 $=R_2/R_1 \times (kT/q) \ln (I_1/I_2) + V_1 \cdots (4)$ 

 $V_0$   $(G/R) = R_2 / R_1 \times [V_0 (G) - V_0 (G)]$  $=R_2/R_1 \times (kT/q) \ln (I_6/I_8) + V_2 \cdots (5)$ 

尚 V<sub>1</sub> , V<sub>2</sub> は可変抵抗器 V R<sub>1</sub> , V R<sub>2</sub> により夫々調 整される差増増幅器OP2, OP4の非反転入力端の電 圧を示す。尚図18中C: 乃至C。はログアンプ41の 外付けコンデンサである。

【0012】また、各照明器具1-1…間での光色のず れを抑える方法として、図19に示すような照明装置が 50 ていき、同様にして照明器具1-3の光色は照明器具1

\*g)

となる。この補正を加えられた顕光データは、顕光信号 発生部 5 R. 5 G. 5 Bへ出力され、R. G. Bの光 量の調整を行う。

【0008】図16の従来例において光量検出部3R. 3G、3Bを一体化したものとしてカラーセンサを用い ることもできる。次にカラーセンサについて説明する。 カラーセンサは、一つの基板の中に二つのフォトダイ オードを縫型に組も句、シリンコン半導体層の厚みその 10 ものを光学フィルタとして利用した縦型のタイプと、一 つの基板の中にPN接合を並べて組み込み、各々のフォ トダイオードの上に色フィルタを形成した横型のタイプ に大別できる。ここでは後者のタイプについて説明す

【0009】この横型のタイプは図17に示すように同 一基板上に3個のアモルファスシリコンフォトダイオー ドと、夫々に対応した赤 (R)、緑 (G)、青 (B) の 色フィルタで示すように構成されている。 尚図21は裏 面電極、22はシリコン半導体層、23r, 23g, 2 上には、赤外線カット・フィルタ及び紫外線カットフィ ルタを実装して赤外光、紫外光をカットし、赤、緑、青 にのみ感度を持つようにしている。

【0010】このようになカラーセンサを用いて色濃度 輸出を行う場合、図18に示すような同路構成をとる。 次にこの同路動作について説明する。カラーセンサ40 の出力 (短絡電流) は、ログアンプ41によって対数増 幅される。このログアンブ41の出力は、カラーセンサ 40の出力電流を Is , Ic, Is とすると、下記のよ

... (1)

... (3) ※ I: :青に感度を持つ受光素子の出力 (短絡) 電流 このカラーセンサ40の出力V。(B)とVo(G)及び V。 (G) とV。 (R) の差動増幅を差動増幅器OP: 乃至OP。を用いてとると、二つの分光感度特性の異な る受光素子の出力比 I : / I : と I : / I : に比例した 出力V。 (B/G) とV。 (G/R) が得られる。

**\*40** [0011]

ある。この装置は、照明器具1-1で混色された光を検 出部3-1で検出し、その時の検出信号を隣接する照明 器具1-2で混色された光を検出した検出部3-2の出 カ信号とを比較・演算部8-2で比較して補正部9-1 で光量データを補正し、照明器具1-2の光色に合わせ (4)

- 2 に合わせていくというように、自分の隣にある販明 器具の光色を基準にして自分の光色を補正するというも のである。

# [0014]

【本発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記 従来例のような装置の場合、カラーセンサ40の短格電 流や色フィルタR、G、Bのばらつき、そしてログアン ブ41その他の部品のばらつきの影響により、図20

(a) のように検出部1-1・・の実測値信号にばらつきが生じる。そこで実測値信号を変る光色の光の基で同一出力となるように調整した場合でも、例えば例えば、3000Kの光で調整しても6500Kの光では、ある検出部では6200K、別の検出部では7450Kの同及び照明器具間のずれが生じてしまう。 (図20(b)参照) 陶図20中のイ、口は夫々検出部の実測値を、八は基準データを売している。

[0015] このような実制値信号のばらうきを抑える 方法として、検出部のゲインとレベル電圧とを調整する 方法があるが、この場合実別値信号の特性を同一にする ことは非常に困難である。また、カラーセンサ等の部品 30 の選定を行って実別値信号のばらつき幅を抑える方法が あるが、この場合でも歩留まりの低下に伴うコストアッ ブが発生して、効果的ではない。

[0016] 木勢明は、比蛇の問題はに鑑みてあされた 他ので、その目的とするところはカラーセンサを用いた 検出部の実調値信号のばらつきに応じて設定値信号の特 性を修正し、その修正した設定値信号に沿って波算処理 を行うことにより、カラーセンサ等の部局のばらつ 影響を受けにくくし、所望の光色を精度よく得ることの できる可変色無関数響を提供することを目的とする。 [0017]

発生する両光信号発生部と、両光信号発生部から出力される耐光信号を受けて光出力を開始する原光器と、両光 都からの電力排除を受けて成だけする機能側の光線と、光 源を包含し各光線の光を混合させる原明器具を具備する 可変色期明装置において、少なくとも2種類以上の光色 が光度観射して、枠出部の出力信号と基準デーの光色 が大き間針して、枠出部の出力信号と基準データを基準 値に土乗せして修正を行い、その修正された基準データ 値に土乗せして修正を行い、その修正された基準データ に対して外名の始ますがもかったる。

【0018】 請求項2の発明では、照射する光色の内の 1種類では、検出器の出力信号と基準データ配盤部のデータ値とを等しくなるように調整したものである。請求 項3の発明では基準データの修正を、照明器具の内部に 設置した標準用光源を点灯して行うものである。請求項 4の発明では、設定光色の区間毎に検出部の出力信号の 信を変えて出力させる手段を備えているものである。 の変化をさせることができる。

(a) のように検出部1-1…の実測値信号にばらつきが生じる。そこて実測値信号を或る光色の光の基で同一 出力となるように調整した場合でも、例えば例えば、3 20 000ののアで順等してもら5000の光では、ある検面の中央紙としたものである。

### [0020]

【作用】請求項1の発明によれば、光色設定を行う照明 光設定部と、照明光設定部の設定に対応した調光量を記 憶している光量データ記憶部と、照明光設定部の設定に 対応した本来の色成分の割合を記憶している基準データ 記憶部と、混色された光色の色成分の割合を検出する検 出部と、検出部の出力と基準データ記憶部のデータを受 けてそれらを比較する比較・演算部と、比較・演算部で の結果をもとに調光量を補正する補正部と、補正部で補 正された調光量を受けて調光信号を発生する調光信号発 生部と、調光信号発生部から出力される調光信号を受け て光出力を調節する調光器と、調光器からの電力供給を 受けて点灯する複数個の光源と、光源を包含し各光源の 光を混合させる照明器具を具備する可変色照明装置にお いて、少なくとも2種類以上の光色の光を照射して、検 出部の出力信号と基準データ記憶部のデータ値との差を とり、その差の変化分を基準データ値に上乗せして修正 を行い、その修正された基準データに沿って光色の補正 40 を行うので、検出部の実測値信号のばらつきによる照明 器具の光色のずれを抑制し、所望の光色を精度よく得る ことができる。

[0021] 請求項2の発明によれば、照射する光色の 内の1種類では、検出部の出力信号と基準デーク記憶部 のデータ値とを等しくなるように調整したので、基準デ 一夕の変化特性を実施量信号特性に近づける背景を簡単 にすることができる、請求項3の発明によれば、基準デ 一夕の極正を、照明器具の内部に設置した標準用光源を 点灯して行うので、基準データの修正を随時行うことが つき、参出機の実験條件与を観の終時を形による当代

のずれを抑制することができ、高精度の色温度の光を長 時間にわたって得ることができる。

【0022】請求項4の発明によれば、設定光色の区間 毎に検出部の出力信号の倍率を変えて出力させる手段を 備えているので、比較・演算がしやすくなり、きめの細 かい色温度の変化をさせることができる。請求項5の発 明によれば、線状光源を水平に且つ互いに並行に装着さ れる照明器具を用い、検出部の取付位置を、光源の装着 方向と垂直をなす面の中央部としたので、照明器具外の 混色状態と同様の実測値信号を得ることができる。

[0023]

【実施例】以下本発明を実施例により説明する。

(実施例1) 本実施例のプロック図を図1に示す。本実 施例装置では照明光設定部6で所望する色温度の設定を 行うと、光量データ記憶部7及び基準データ記憶部11 からは、それぞれ照明光設定部6からの命令に対応した 各光源2R, 2G, 2Bの調光量及び色温度補正のため の基準値出力される。出力された基準値は照明器具1内 に設置された検出部3から出力される実測値信号と比較 ・溶算部8で比較され、比較・溶算部8はどのくらい補 20 正すれば良いかを補正部9に知らせる。補正部9では、 その命令を受けて光量データ記憶部7から出力された各 光源2R, 2G, 2Bの調光量を補正していく。補正さ れた調光量は調光信号発生部5で調光信号に変換され、 調光器4R, 4G, 4Bに送られる。この調光信号によ って、各光源2R, 2G, 2Bは光出力が調整され、そ の光は照明器具1内で混合され、照射される。

【0024】図2は上記基準データ記憶部11の修正を 行う装置のプロック図及びフローチャートを、それぞれ 図2、図3に示す。以下図2の装置の動作について説明 30 する。コントローラ50により、例えばテスト「1」な るボタンが押されると、スイッチ18は光源17aの方 に接続され、光源17aを点灯回路55に接続する。従\*

\*って標準となる光源17aからは色温度TC1なる光色の 光が検出部3に照射される。

【0025】また、基準信号の初期値を記憶している基 準データ (初期値) 記憶部10, には、コントローラ5 0 から色温度TC: の時のアドレスが指示され、基準デー 夕 (初期値) 記憶部101 からは色温度TC1のときの基 準信号の初期値Vn と実測値信号Vι との差ΔVn ι と そのときのアドレス値は信号差、アドレス記憶部52に 記憶される。

10 【0026】次に、コントローラ50により、例えば、 テスト「2」なるボタンが押されると、スイッチ18は 標準となる光源17bの方に接続され、光源17bを点 灯回路55に接続する。そして光源17bからは色温度 TCaなる光色の光が検出部3に照射される。また、基準 データ (初期値) 記憶部101 には、コントローラ50 から色温度TCgの時の基準信号の初期値Vng が出力さ れる。このとき、検出部3からは実測値信号 V2 が出力 され、比較部51において基準信号の初期値Vn2と実 測値信号V2 とが比較される。色温度TC2における基準 信号Vn。と実測値信号V。との差 $\Delta Vn$ 。とそのとき のアドレス値は信号差、アドレス記憶部52に記憶され る。色温度TC1~TC2間のアドレス間隔と、色温度T C1、TC2 間における基準信号と実測値信号との差 ΔVn 1 、 Δ V n₂ の変化度合から、アドレス1ステップ当た りの信号の変化分が演算部53で計算される。そして、 コントローラ50により例えばデータ修正なるボタンが 押されると、加算部54において各アドレスnにおける 基準信号の変化分ΔVnを基準信号の初期値に加算し、 その結果を基準データ(修正値)記憶部102に記憶 し、基準信号の修正を行う。このときの基準信号修正の 計算式は、(6) (7) の各式のようになる。(図4参 照)

 $V_n = \Delta V_{n_1} + (\Delta V_{n_2} - \Delta V_{n_1}) \times (n - n_1) / (n_2 - n_1)$ 

... (6)

... (7)

 $Vn' = Vn + \Delta Vn$ 

Vn': 修正基準信号 Vη 初期基準信号

アドレス値 n 時の基準信号の修正値 ΔVn: ΔVn::

準信号との差

ΔVn2;

アドレス値 n 2 時の実測値信号と初期基

準信号との差

アドレス値

色温度TC1のときのアドレス値 色温度TC2のときのアドレス値

例えば、TC1=3000K、TC2=5000Kとして特 性の違う検出部2種類において本実施例を用いると、基 準信号の特性はそれぞれの検出部の特性に非常に近いも のに修正される。この基準信号に基づいて図1に示す可 50

変色照明装置において色温度の補正を行うと、検出部の 特性の違いによる照明器具間色ずれ及び設定とのずれを 抑えることができる。 (図5 (a) (b) 参照) 尚図5 アドレス値n:時の実測値信号と初期基 40 (a) (b)中、イは修正前の基準データ、口は各検出 部の無調整の出力特性、ハは修正後の基準データを示

> 【0027】 (実施例2) 本実施例のプロック図及びフ ローチャートを図6、図7に示す。本実施例は、まず色 温度TC1の光を検出部3に照射したときに、実測値信号 V1 を基準信号 Vn1 になるように検出部3 側でレベル 電圧の調整をすませてから基準信号の修正を行う点にお いて実施例1と異なる。以下本実施例の動作について説 明する。

【0028】まずコントローラ50により、例えばテス

トなるボタンが押されると、スイッチ18はオンし、光 源17bからは色温度TC₂なる光色の光が検出部3に照 射される。また基準データ (初期値) 記憶部101 に は、コントローラ50から色温度TC2のときの基準信号 の初期値 Vn2 が出力される。このとき、検出部3から は実測値信号V2 が出力され、比較部51において基準 信号の初期値Vn。との差ΔVn。とそのときのアドレ ス値は、信号差、アドレス記憶部52に記憶される。色 温度TC1~TC2間のアドレス間隔と、色温度TC2におけ\*

$$\Delta V n = \Delta V n_2 \times (n - n_1) / (n_2 - n_1) \qquad \cdots (8$$

$$V n' = V n + \Delta V n \qquad \cdots (9)$$

Vn'; 修正基準信号 初期基準信号

ΔVn<sub>2</sub> : アドレス値12 時の実測値信号と初期 基準信号との差

ΔVn : アドレス値 n 時の基準信号の修正値 : アドレス値

: 色温度TC1のときのアドレス値

: 色温度TC₂のときのアドレス値

性の違う検出部2種類において本実施例を用いると、実 施例1と同様に基準信号の特性はそれぞれの検出部の特 性に非常に近いものに修正され、照明器具間色ずれ及び 設定とのずれを抑えることができる。 (図9 (a) (b) 参照) 尚図9 (a) (b) 中、イは修正前の基準 データ、口は各検出部の無調整の出力特性、ハは修正後 の基準データを示す。

[0029] (実施例3) 本実施例のプロック図を図1 のビ示す、本宝施例は昭明県具1の中に基準信号の修正 を行うための標準の光源17a、17bを具備し、比較 30 3 (a) のように、また昼光色6500K辺りの光色居 ・演算部8と補正部9との間に基準信号の修正を行うと きに接続を切るスイッチ56を具備する点において、実 施例1、実施例2と異なる。尚修正用光源13a、13 bはそれぞれ色温度TC1, TC2なる光色の光を持つ。 【0030】次に本実施例の動作について説明する。照 明光設定部6において、例えばテスト「1」及びテスト 「2」なるキーを押すと、スイッチ18は修正用光源1 3 a 及び13 b 側に切り替わり、同時にスイッチ56、 5.7 は各々の接続を遮断する方向に動く。そして実施例 1で説明した基準信号の修正を行う。 照明光設定部6に 40 く検出部3に入射させるため、 照明器具1の光源2R, おいて、色温度の設定を行うと、スイッチ14は接続を 進断し、スイッチ56,57は再接続を行って色温度の 補正を開始する。尚スイッチ57は光源2R、2G、2 Bを点灯させないようにするもので、調光器4R, 4 G、4Bの電源を遮断しても、また補正部9の出力を光 源2R、2G、2Bの光出力がゼロになるようにしても

【0031】本実施例によって、照明器具1を設置した 後でも、また照明器具1を設置してかなりの時間が経過 しても、随時基準信号の修正を行うことができ、高精度 50 【0035】実施例5において、線状光源としては、点

\*る基準信号と実測値信号との差 Δ V n 2 の変化度合か ら、アドレス1ステップ当たりの信号の変化分が演算部 53で計算される。そして、コントローラ50により例 えばデータ修正なるボタンが押されると、加算部54に おいて各アドレスnにおける基準信号の変化分ΔVnを 基準信号の初期値に加算し、その結果を基準信号修正の 計算式は、(8) (9) の各式のようになり、実施例1 のときよりも簡単になる。 (図8参照)

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の色温度の光を長期間にわたって得ることができる。 (実施例4) 本実施例のプロック図を図11に示す。本 実施例は検出部3と比較・演算部8との間に照明光設定 部6の設定に応じて検出部3の出力する実測値信号のレ ベルを変化させる倍率切替部58を介した点において実 施例1と相違する。

【0032】 倍率切替部21は、例えば図12のように オペアンプと抵抗で構成することができる。次に図11 例えば、TC1=3000K、TC2=5000Kとして特 20 の倍率切替部58の動作について説明する。まず照明光 設定部6において光色の設定を行うと、その設定に応じ てスイッチ群SW11、SW12…SW1B及びSW21、SW 22…SW2mがオン及びオフする。スイッチ群の切り替わ りにより検出部3から実測値信号はスイッチ群SW11、 SW12…SW11において非反転増幅され、スイッチ群S W21、SW22…SW2Bにおいて信号のレベルの加減が電 源E: …を用いて行われる。こうして、処理された実測 値信号は、例えばn=3の時の電球色3000K辺りの 光色について実測値信号の変化を大きくする場合は図1 着いて実測値信号の変化を大きくする場合でも、実測値 信号の変化を拡大することができ、比較・演算がしやす くなるとともに、きめの細かい色温度の変化が可能とな

> 【0033】 (実施例5) 本実施例は検出部3の取り付 け位置に関するものである。照明器具1には、線状光源 である光源2R、2G、2Bが水平、かつ互いに平行に とりつけられている。そして検出部3は照明器具1内の 混色色及び光源2R、2G、2Bの直射光をバランスよ 2G. 2Bの装着方向と垂直をなす面の中央部に取り付 けている。

【0034】而して照明器具1内での検出部3が出力す る実測値信号は照明器具1から出力される光色を検出し た場合と同様の出力となり、基準信号値の設定が容易と なり、照明器具1を外側で見た場合、目立たない位置に 取り付けることが可能となる。以上の実施例において、 光源の種類は実施例1乃至4では蛍光ランプ、白熱電球 等いずれでもよく、負荷電力や、形状も何でもよい。

光原を線状に配置して全体として線状光源を構成するものを用いるものも含まれ、またU字管や、並行する管体が複数連絡された所謂ツイラ型を終されるランプも含まれるのは言うまでもない。要するに一つであれ複数であれ、線状に光を照射する光楽装しくは光光源で構成されたものを含む。また光源の外色も可変色を達成できるものならば、赤、緑、青に限らず、電球色や白色ランプでもよく、白色ランプにカラーフィルタを整着したものでも良い。さらに光源の数も4灯、5灯等何灯でも良いとは言うまでもない。また、基準信号後正時において服 10 射する光色の種類は2灯以上であれば何灯でもよく、その色温度度間において本発明における基準信号修正を用いればよい。

### [0036]

【発明の効果】 請求項1の発明は、光色設定を行う照明 米静定部と、照明光設定部の設定に対応した調光量を記 憶している光量データ記憶部と、照明光設定部の設定に 対広した本来の色成分の割合を記憶している基準データ 記憶部と、混色された光色の色成分の割合を検出する検 出部と、給出部の出力と基準データ記憶部のデータを受 20 けてそれらを比較する比較・演算部と、比較・演算部で の結果をもとに開光量を補正する補正部と、補正部で補 正された脚光量を受けて調光信号を発生する調光信号発 生部と、調光信号発生部から出力される調光信号を受け て光出力を開節する顕光器と、調光器からの電力供給を 受けて点灯する複数個の光源と、光源を包含し各光源の 光を混合させる照明器具を具備する可変色照明装置にお いて、少なくとも2種類以上の光色の光を照射して、検 出部の出力信号と基準データ記憶部のデータ値との差を とり、その差の変化分を基準データ値に上乗せして修正 30 ある。 を行い、その修正された基準データに沿って光色の補正 を行うので、検出部の実測値信号のばらつきによる照明 器具の光色のずれを抑制し、所望の光色を精度よく得る ことができるという効果がある。

[0038] 請求項4の発明は、設定光色の区間毎に検 出路の出力間号の倍率を変えて出力させる手段を備えて いるので、比較・淡算がしやすくなり、きめの欄から色 温度の変化をさせることができるという効果がある。請 求項5の発明は、線状光源を水平に且つ互いに並行に装

12 着される原明器具を用い、検出部の取付位置を、光源の 装着方向と垂直をなす面の中央部としたので、照明器具 外の混色状態と同様の実測値信号を得ることができると いう効果がある。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例1の可変色照明装置全体のプロック図である。

【図2】同上の基準信号の修正を行う装置のプロック図である。

10 【図3】同上の基準信号の修正動作説明用のフローチャートである。

【図4】同上の基準信号の修正の仕方を示すグラフである。

【図 5 】同上の基準信号の特性の変化を示すグラフである。

【図 6 】本発明の実施例2の基準信号の修正を行う装置 のプロック図である。

【図7】同上の基準信号の修正動作説明用のフローチャ ートである。

② 【図8】同上の基準信号の修正の仕方を示すグラフである。

【図9】同上の基準信号の特性の変化を示すグラフであ る。

【図10】本発明の実施例3の可変色照明装置全体のプロック図である。

【図11】本発明の実施例4の可変色照明装置全体のプロック図である。

【図12】同上の倍率変換部の具体回路図である。

【図13】同上の実測値信号特性の変化を示すグラフで あス

【図14】本発明の実施例5における検出部の取付位置 を示す構造図である。

【図15】第1の従来例のプロック図である。

【図16】第2の従来例のブロック図である。 【図17】カラーセンサの構造説明図である。

【図18】カラーセンサを用いた検出部の回路図であ

【図19】第3の従来例のブロック図である。

【図20】検出部の実測値信号のばらつきを示すグラフ

光源

補正部

# 【符号の説明】

1 照明器具 2R, 2G, 2B

 3
 検出部

 4 R, 4 G, 4 B
 調光器

 5
 調光信号変換器

6 照明光設定部 7 光量データ記憶

光量データ記憶部 比較・演算部

--521---

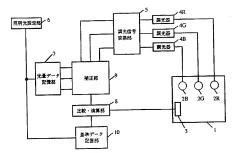


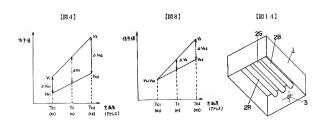
13 基準データ記憶部

10

【図1】



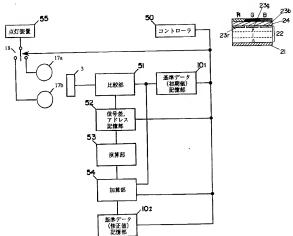




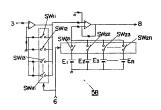




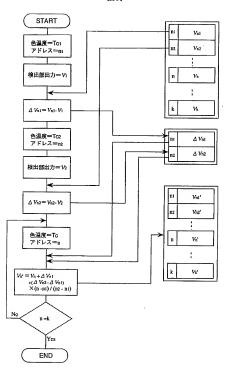
【図17】

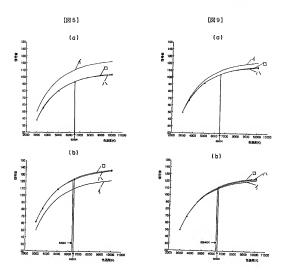


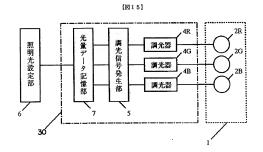
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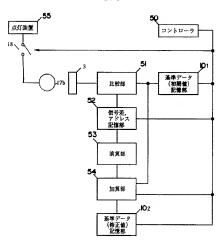
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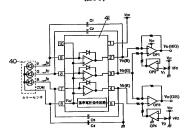




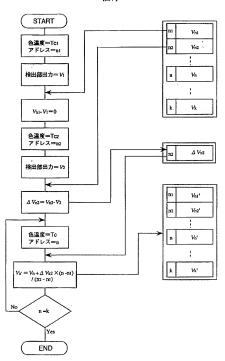
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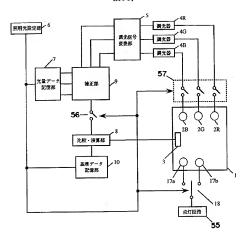
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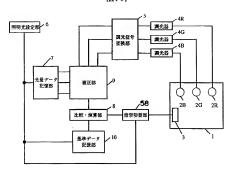
[図7]



[図10]

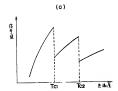


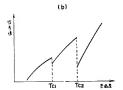
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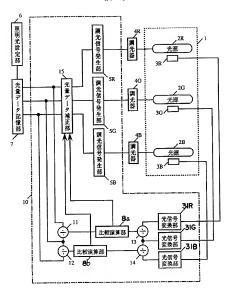
[図13]







【図16】



[図19]

